

Benjamin B. Warfield

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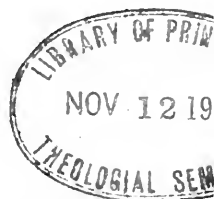


Some Difficult Passages in the First Chapter of 2 Corinthians.

BY PROF. B. B. WARFIELD, D.D.

I. 2 Corinthians i. 6.

THE difficulty in this verse is one of reading, the variations being both somewhat complicated and difficult to pass upon. For purposes of lucid statement the verse should be divided into three clauses, thus: (1) εἴτε δὲ θλιβόμεθα, ὑπὲρ τῆς ὑμῶν παρακλήσεως [καὶ σωτηρίας]; (2) εἴτε παρακαλούμεθα, ὑπὲρ τῆς ὑμῶν παρακλήσεως [καὶ σωτηρίας]; (3) τῆς ἐνεργουμένης ἐν ὑπομονῇ τῶν αὐτῶν παθημάτων ὧν καὶ ἡμεῖς πάσχομεν, καὶ ἡ ἐλπίς ἡμῶν βεβαία ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν. The main question concerns the arrangement of these clauses. It is observed that clauses (1) and (2) are parallel statements, while clause (3) is an adjunct; and the variation which we are discussing concerns the position of this adjoined clause. Some MSS. attach it to the first member of the parallel, clause (1); others to the second member, clause (2). According to Tischendorf's statement, the former position is that assigned to it in B D E F G K L al⁸⁰ d. e. f. g. Gothic, White's edition of the Harclean Syriac, Chrysostom, Theodoret, and Damascenus; while the latter position is given it in ~~Σ~~ A C M P 3⁸¹, 23. 31. 49. 51. 57. 67. 73. 80. (37). r. am. fu. harl. flor. tol*, Schaaf's edition of the Peshito, the Coptic, the Arm. (the Æth.), Antioch. Ambrst. (Ephr. Hier.). Genealogically speaking, the former group is suspicious, and appears to witness only to a "Western" corruption. By internal evidence of groups, the latter group is pointed to as by far the stronger. So that we can scarcely doubt that the weight of external evidence is distinctly in favor of the arrangement which places clause (3) after clause (2) rather than after clause (1). Meyer has discussed the transcriptional problem with some fulness and his usual acumen, with the result of throwing the weight of the transcriptional evidence in the same scale with the external. He supposes that clause (2) was first omitted entirely, by homœoteleuton, and then erroneously restored after clause (3), thus producing the



reading of B D E F G K L etc. Whatever weight may be laid upon this transcriptional finding, it is certain that the intrinsic internal evidence supports it. For thereby an obvious parallelism is preserved and the adjoined clause (3) is brought in in such a manner as to add immensely to the richness of the language,—whereas it would be almost intolerably heavy were it interposed between the parallels. The full weight of this consideration, however, can scarcely be felt before we consider the genuineness of the *καὶ σωτηρίας*, which appears sometimes at the end of the first clause, sometimes at the end of the second, and sometimes at the end of both.

The evidence that would place *καὶ σωτηρίας* at the end of the second clause, is practically the same as that which has been discredited in the main reading which we have already considered. Apparently only 37 and the Latin *fu** add it to this clause, when placed before clause (3); and only 46 and White's Harclean (by an asterisk) suggest omission of it from clause (2), among the witnesses for the prepositing of (3) to (2). In these circumstances we can scarcely refuse to follow the array that is right in placing the clauses, also in omitting this pair of words.

Whether or not *καὶ σωτηρίας* should be read in clause (1) presents a much neater question. Tischendorf quotes for their presence there, **Ⲡ** A C D E F G K L M P etc., and for their omission only B. 17. 176 (137), (Euthal^{cod}). Genealogically, there is no reason, however, why the former array, here too, may not be only "Western," and the true reading stand in the few documents arrayed for omission. B when non-Western as it here apparently is, because separated from the typically Western documents—and when not standing alone, and therefore probably preserving an inheritance,—is all the more worthy of consideration in Paul's epistles, because the non-Western reading is more apt to be lost in them than in most of the rest of the N. T. On external grounds, I should be strongly inclined to suspect *καὶ σωτηρίας* here too. And internal considerations appear to come with some additional arguments to the support of this suspicion. It is transcriptionally difficult to account for the phenomena of the evidence regarding *καὶ σωτηρίας* on the supposition of its genuineness at this point. If it originally stood at the end of clause (1), it should have been omitted along with clause (2) by homœoteleuton, and on reinsertion it should have stood before, not after it,—at the end of clause (3). This seems to have been felt as a difficulty by Meyer, who supposes still another step in correcting the text, after the omission of clause (2), by which the *καὶ σωτηρίας* was inserted variously.

It is far easier to presume that *καὶ σωτηρίας* was at first no part of the text, and was added on the margin, as a pious and strengthening supplement, by some scribe who desiderated something here of eternal import; and that it was afterwards taken innocently up into the text at various seemingly appropriate points.

I say "seemingly appropriate points," for I am not sure that any point is really appropriate. Paul is not speaking in this context of salvation, but of affliction and consolation; and the insertion of *καὶ σωτηρίας* into it at any of the points in which our texts transmit them, appears to me to jar on the simple development of the thought. Paul bursts forth (ver. 3 sq.) into a fervent praise to God for the consolation He has brought him, as always, so also now, in his afflictions, not without a pregnant hint of the value of the experience for the work of his office (ver. 4). And now (ver. 6) he turns to tell the Corinthians that all the riches of his experience is for them: "But whether we be afflicted, it is for your consolation, — whether we be consoled, it is for your consolation." I cannot help feeling that the insertion of an "and salvation" after the first clause here (and not also after the second) would introduce a discordant note and break the simple and tender connection. This is still further borne out by the subsequent context; for the Apostle proceeds immediately: "that is efficacious in patient endurance of the same sufferings which we also suffer; and our hope is steadfast in your behalf, in that we know that as ye are partakers of the sufferings, so also of the consolation." Here simply suffering and consolation continue to be the theme; and not only so, but the connection is such as apparently to imply but a single antecedent. What is it that is efficacious in patient endurance of suffering? What but consolation? But what consolation? That which came through the Apostle's consolation apart from his suffering? or both? Certainly the parallelism between the first two clauses of the verse is far too close to allow us to separate them, and we must expect the *τῆς ἐνεργουμένης* to take up the common apodosis of the two. But if this be so, it is intolerable to find the two apodoses different. The effect of omitting *τῆς σωτηρίας* in the first clause is to make the second clause merely repeat (but repeat with added force and tenderness) the apodosis of the first; and then the third clause takes up this common apodosis for further description. The beauty of the result is a strong argument, intrinsically, in support of the suspicion already aroused on external grounds that *καὶ σωτηρίας* in the first clause also, is an intrusion into the text.

The exact form of text as I should propose to restore it, therefore, would read : *εἴτε δὲ θλιβόμεθα, ὑπὲρ τῆς ὑμῶν παρακλήσεως, εἴτε παρακαλούμεθα, ὑπὲρ τῆς ὑμῶν παρακλήσεως, τῆς ἐνεργουμένης ἐν ὑπομονῇ κτλ.* I have not been curious in looking up the matter, but I am not sure that any editor has printed just this text. Tischendorf viii., Tregelles' margin, and Westcott and Hort read the order of the clauses as I have given them, but retain the first *καὶ σωτηρίας*. Tregelles and Alford take the order of clauses (1), (3), (2) and retain the *καὶ σωτηρίας* in both (1) and (2) ; Westcott and Hort's margin differs from this only in omitting the first *καὶ σωτηρίας*. Some, thus, read *καὶ σωτηρίας* twice ; others once, variously placed ; but none appear to omit it altogether. But I am convinced that externally it is suspicious in both places, and internally, perhaps a little more than suspicious ; and I feel sure that few will read the passage without it who will not at least wish that it should prove to have no just claim to be read.

II. 2 *Corinthians* i. 8-10.

The allusion which Paul makes in these verses to some great affliction which he endured in Asia, has presented a standing puzzle to commentators. It has justly seemed to most recent commentators impossible to refer it to the tumult raised by Demetrius and recorded in Acts xix. 23 sq., with which, indeed, it appears to have no single feature in common ; but, besides this, there is little known of the evil chances that befell the Apostle in Asia.

It is to be observed that our difficulty arises from the very plainness of the matter itself. The Corinthians to whom the Apostle was writing, knew so well what Paul's great affliction was that they needed to be told nothing about it, and the slightest allusion sufficed. This very fact may be of value to us in identifying it. We must seek for some very severe, some even startling instance of persecution. And, indeed, the description that is here given of it would independently direct us to this conclusion. It was not only an "affliction" (ver 8), but such an one as "burdened the Apostle exceedingly above his power" (ver. 8), and led him "quite to despair even of living" (ver. 8). In it he obtained the answer of death in his consciousness, and deliverance from it could come from no less an one than that God who raiseth the dead (ver. 9). Nay, it is described as itself "death" (ver. 10), and not only so, but, with excess of strength, as "so great a death" (ver. 10). Manifestly, the Apostle has in mind an experience which had passed beyond danger into actuality.

Were he giving us his account of the stoning which he endured at Lystra, and after which he was dragged out of the city for dead, he could not have spoken more strongly.

I think, however, that we may learn from the way in which this account is introduced, more than the mere fact that the Corinthians already knew of the occurrence that is mentioned. The Apostle not only so speaks of it as to evince that not the fact of his affliction in Asia but the extremity to which he was brought by it, is the point of his communication. If I am not mistaken, the implication goes further and suggests a certain amount of what may be called self-correction by the Apostle. It looks as if he had himself told the Corinthians of the fact here adverted to, but in such a manner as to pain them by an evident unwillingness on his part to speak freely of his own sufferings, — in so matter-of-fact a way, in a word, as to suggest that they would not be interested in more than the bare fact, and would care little for the effect on the Apostle's feelings. We know that this was just the spirit in which 1 Corinthians was written (2 Cor. ii. 3 sq.) ; and if we can believe that the Apostle mentioned this affliction in that letter, we can easily understand, on the one hand, that he would have mentioned it there without more than brief and incidental reference to his own distress, and, on the other, that after the Corinthians had been awakened to a truer sense of the enormity of their conduct, which had forced their father in Christ to withhold the cry for sympathy with which he must have longed to address them, he would hasten tenderly to make known to them the greatness of the affliction that he had endured on this dreadful occasion. With this possibility in view, it is instructive to observe how the Apostle opens the subject. As the *γὰρ* (ver. 8) advises us, this section is introduced, after Paul's expression of confidence that the Corinthians, whom he sees to have fallen into like sufferings with his, will obtain a like consolation, in order that he may point out from his own experience that the consolations of God are great enough to cover the greatest sufferings conceivable. The context, then, is a tender one. And he begins with the tender address, "brethren" (ver. 8) ; and, speaking thus tenderly, he declares that "he does not wish them to be ignorant concerning the affliction which befell him in Asia, that it was unbearably great." Is it not clear that the heart of the Apostle is here moved, and that he is about to tell his readers of the amount of his sufferings on an occasion which has already as a matter of mere fact been spoken of between them ?

If the subtle implications of Paul's words have been soundly read in the foregoing remarks, our task in identifying the persecution here alluded to ought to be somewhat facilitated. Our first step should be to search 1 Corinthians in order to discover whether some severe affliction in Asia may not there be somewhat incidentally mentioned, such as will account for the tone and statements of our present passage. On undertaking this search, our eyes fall at once upon the startling cry of the Apostle in 1 Cor. xv. 32: "If after the manner of men I fought with beasts at Ephesus, what doth it profit me?"—if, that is, the dead are not raised; in which he seems to make known to the Corinthians, in a purely incidental way, the bare fact that he had been called upon to undergo a martyrdom out of which only that God who raises the dead could bring him alive. It is no doubt common among commentators to explain this allusion away, as if a figurative beast-fight only were meant. But this seems not only unnecessary but impossible, when only the passage itself is considered. For, to go no further, in what way was Paul's conflict with men more a beast-fight "at Ephesus" than elsewhere? The whole implication of the passage is, that the demands of the Christian life are such that, if in this life only we have hoped in Christ, we are of all men most pitiable. If, then, the dead are not raised, the whole Christian system is a gigantic and hideous error,—its preaching a lie (xv. 14, 15), its faith a vanity (xv. 16–28), its ritual a farce (xv. 29), and its life a useless sacrifice (xv. 30–34). In order to bring this last assertion into clear light, Paul appeals not only to the general danger and trial of the life that he literally "suffered" for Christ's sake (xv. 30–31; cf. 2 Cor. iv. 7 sq.), but adduces one striking concrete case of these sufferings, chosen just on account of its extremity and in order to carry the lesson home (xv. 32). Not only did he stand in jeopardy every hour, but he died daily; and that this may be taken literally, witnesses this casting to the beasts that had come to him in Ephesus. Not only, then, does the limitation "at Ephesus" seem to exclude the figurative interpretation, but the course of thought appears to demand a literal understanding of the words. Nor is this all. If we assume that this beast-fight did literally occur, it supplies an explanation of some otherwise obscure hints in the epistle to the Galatians (vi. 17; vi. 11), and as well furnishes us with precisely the occurrence that is needed to make the allusion in our present passage plain.

It need hardly be said that the lack of any account of this fighting with the beasts, in the book of Acts, does not disprove its literal occur-

rence. We have only to refer to 2 Cor. xi. 23 sq. to learn how few of the daily deaths through which Paul was brought alive the book of Acts gives us accounts of. It is no doubt true that to be cast to the beasts was an extreme case, and it is difficult to understand how Paul came out of it alive; but it is no less difficult to understand how he survived the stoning at Lystra, the shipwrecks, and the repeated cruel scourgings which we know he did endure. Paul himself says that this was a "so great death," and that he owed his deliverance from it to that power which raises the dead. The simple fact seems to be that Paul was "in deaths oft" (2 Cor. xi. 23), and that his endurance amounted to little short of a continuous miracle. One more almost miraculous escape in such a list, amounts to too little to form an objection to its actual occurrence. It is scarcely worth while to add further, that no objection to the actual occurrence of this beast-fight can be drawn from 2 Tim. iii. 11, where Paul adduces as examples of his sufferings "what things befell him at Antioch, at Iconium, at Lystra." The reason of the specification of these three places is not to be found in any fancied greater severity of Paul's sufferings there than elsewhere, as the objection would assume. Only at Lystra did the persecution proceed to extremes; and from the list in 2 Cor. xi. 23 sq. a much more striking series could be framed from this point of view. The aorist tense of 1 Tim. iii. 10 must not be overlooked, and governs the whole following sentence. Paul adduces the sufferings which he endured at such a time and in such a locality that Timothy could and did have them in mind when he undertook to become a follower of Paul. When he looked upon Paul and his life as the model of the life he should undertake on becoming a Christian, it included the sufferings such as had befallen the Apostle at Antioch, at Iconium, at Lystra, — wherefrom we may infer that the book of Acts is right in placing Timothy's birthplace and home in this region, and his conversion after Paul's visit to these places, but not that Paul never afterwards suffered so severe persecutions as befell him there.

The solemnity with which Paul declares in vers. 9 and 10 of our present passage that his experience in his great trial in Asia had resulted in removing his trust forever from himself and placing it upon that God "who raiseth the dead, who from so great a death delivered us and will deliver," ought not to escape our notice. Clearly, the effect of these sufferings was to add new vividness to Paul's conception of God as the raiser of the dead, to withdraw his one hope from this life and place it in that resurrection-life that was to come. Is it not a point of connection (perhaps even a guide-post

for our direction) that the casting to the beasts of Ephesus is the great instance of his daily dyings that springs into the Apostle's mind when in 1 Cor. xv. he is declaring that if the dead are not raised the Christian life of suffering would be a sad and hideous mistake? It is at least a striking coincidence, which may be significant of much, that in 1 Corinthians, when speaking of the resurrection, Paul thinks of his casting to the beasts at Ephesus; and in 2 Corinthians, written to the same people and not long afterwards, when speaking of a supreme trial that he had to endure in Asia, he thinks of the God that raiseth from the dead.

It would be an interesting subject for inquiry, whether any memory of Paul's beast-fight at Ephesus survived in the primitive church. It is at least noticeable that early apocryphal literature is full of deliverances "from the mouth of the lions"; and if a great, genuine instance of such a deliverance stood out in the memory of men, this circumstance might be partly accounted for. One of the difficulties which stand in the way of such an investigation, is to distinguish between reminiscences of 1 Cor. xv. 32 and remembrance of the fact itself. Let us advert to but a single instance. In the Acts of Paul and Thecla, which is generally esteemed one of our earliest apocryphal acts and to belong to the second century, we have an elaborate account of how Thecla was thrown to the beasts; and it is interesting to observe that the exclamation which rises to the lips of her protectress when the news is brought to her of Thecla's deliverance, is: "Now I believe that the dead are raised; now I believe that my child lives!" Here, too (we might be tempted to think), a deliverance from the arena is classed with resurrection from the dead. But it is clear to any careful reader that the author of the Acts of Paul and Thecla is only drawing from, not illustrating, St. Paul's epistles. The whole book is interwoven with hints taken from them, and indeed is based on a scheme derived from the mention in 2 Tim. iii. 11 of Antioch, Iconium, and Lystra. In the account of the beast-fight itself, it is only too clear that the author has 1 Cor. xv. 32 in mind: thence comes the thought of the resurrection, and from it he is continually haunted with a notion of a benefit which ought to result to some that are dead (ver. 29), and of a connection which ought to be brought out with a baptism.

It should be noted, finally, that it seems to result from the plurals in our present passage, that Timothy (cf. 2 Cor. i. 1) in some sense partook in St. Paul's beast-fight. The affliction came upon both of them, and the effects on both were the same. To what extent this

community of suffering went, there seems, however, no sufficient grounds to determine. It is only plain that it belonged in some degree to Timothy, as well as in its full extent to Paul.

III. 2 *Corinthians* i. 15-17.

The development of the thought through these verses presents several difficulties, to avoid which it is necessary to give the closest attention to the connectives and emphases.

In the immediately preceding context the Apostle had acted on the restored relations of mutual confidence between him and the Corinthians, and had opened his heart to them. He had told them of the extremity to which he was brought by the affliction which had befallen him in Asia, and of the abiding effect of that experience on his soul (vers. 8-10), and then had placed at the basis of his confidence in God's continuous deliverance the co-working of the Corinthians themselves in prayer in his behalf (ver. 11). Then he had turned aside to point out to them the obvious fact that this confidence in their continued interest and prayer for him, was itself a convincing proof of his good conscience towards them (ver. 12). But the memory of their past injustice now obtrudes itself into his consciousness; and, in the eagerness of love rather than in the bitterness of defence, he forestalls the possible objection to the sincerity of his asseveration, declares his entire honesty in his assertion of confidence in them, and appeals to their conscience to substantiate his words (ver. 13*a*), ending with an expression of hope that in the light of the day of the Lord Jesus, when the thoughts of every heart would be revealed, they and he would be seen to be mutually the ground of boasting of each other, — they, that they had had him as their apostle; he, that he had had them as his converts (vers. 13*b*, 14).

By the adduction and allaying of this hypothetical mistrust of his word (ver. 13*a*), the way was naturally prepared for a discussion, in the same noble spirit, of the real charges of double-dealing that the Corinthians had brought against the Apostle. He had originally intended to go to them directly from Ephesus and to return from Macedonia to them again before proceeding to Judea, — thus giving them a double joy in his double presence (vers. 15, 16); and clearly he had in some way communicated this purpose to them. But when the news of their evil state of mind towards him came to him, he had, for their good (ver. 23), so far changed his plans as to go first to Macedonia and only after that to visit them, by which new

arrangement he could be with them only once; and in writing 1 Corinthians to them he announced this new purpose (1 Cor. xvi. 5). Immediately the malcontents at Corinth were loud in their charges against him as a man of vacillating purpose and levity of statement, who made his promises lightly and broke them lightly. It is to meet these charges that he now (ver. 15 sq.) speaks with them as to his change of plan for his journey.

Ver. 15 takes close hold upon the expression in vers. 13^b, 14 of the Apostle's hope that he and the Corinthians would be discovered at the judgment-day to have each the other as their ground of boasting. This is what he thinks now, since once more he and they are on terms of mutual confidence. And this is what he thought before those terms of mutual love were disturbed: "*And it was in this confidence that I was cherishing the determination to come to you first.*" The emphatic prepositing of ταύτη τῇ πεποιθήσει, and the time set by the imperfect ἐβουλόμην must not be overlooked. The language is equivalent to saying: "And it was in consequence of my confidence in our mutual love for one another that I was at that time intending to come first to you." The emphasis is laid on the attitude in which his mind stood towards them before the bad news from them reached him. He was confident, at that time, that his coming would bring them joy, and he consequently was intending so to arrange his journey as to come twice to them "*in order that they might get (not one only but also) a second joy.*" The effect of this arrangement of the words and the resulting emphases, is to imply that the plan of the Apostle necessarily depended on his relation to the church: so that his plan would be necessarily set aside when he learned that his coming to them would not bring the joy he had fondly hoped, but rather pain. It thus happens that the whole matter concerning his change of plan is settled by the first sentence (vers. 15, 16), and the Apostle is able to leave the necessary inference to be drawn by his readers and to content himself with a single pointed question (ver. 17a) which could not fail to pierce the dullest conscience. "*Seeing, therefore, that it was this that I was intending, was it then fickleness that I showed?*" he asks in a tone that branded the affirmative answer beforehand as utter folly. The "*this*," put forward with a very strong emphasis, refers not merely to his intention of coming to them first, but to his intention of so arranging his plan as to bring them a second joy. The οὖν thus has its collective force fully developed. And the participle βουλόμενος, the time of which is set by its verb ἐχρησάμην, is to be resolved causally. In the second clause,

the effect of ἄρα, 'as the matter stands,' 'in this condition of affairs,' is to throw increased emphasis back on the protasis, 'seeing, therefore, that it was this that I was intending'; while the emphasis within the second clause itself falls on τῇ ἐλαφρότῃ, the article in which belongs to the abstract form of the conception. No language could express more strongly than this sentence the unspeakable folly of charging frivolity as the reason of a change of plan which was thus so necessarily involved in the change of circumstances. And as nothing further remained to be said on this special matter, the Apostle was free to turn at once to the broader implication of the accusation, which again he deals with in a single crushing and self-answering question. "*Or,*" he adds at once, with an implication that unless this be true there is nothing further possible, "*or is it possible that in the things which I purpose, it is according to the flesh that I purpose them, that there should be with me the yea, yea, and the nay, nay?*"

How the Apostle deals with this question is exceedingly instructive. He appeals simply to the faithfulness of God, as the guaranty that his word was not a vacillating yea or nay (ver. 18), — and then to the experience of his readers under his preaching, as the inward demonstration of the Holy Spirit that this part of his word at least was yea alone (ver. 19 sq.); leaving it to his readers to draw the conclusion from this *argumentum ad minus* that he who was true in so great a witness-bearing could be trusted also in the little matter of his own plans.

IV. 2 Corinthians i. 23, and ii. 1.

In the discussions of the import of οὐκέτι in the former, and of πάλιν in the latter, of these two verses, it seems to be ordinarily forgotten that the broader context must be taken into account. Commentators usually try to take οὐκέτι, for instance, either in the sense of "not yet" or in that of "not again," according as their preconceived belief is that Paul made one or two visits to Corinth before writing this letter. But as a matter of fact the word means neither one nor the other. What it means is 'no longer,' and it usually denies for the entire future. Its meaning here can only be caught by perceiving its correlation with vers. 15 and 16, out of connection with which ver. 23 must not be forced. The Apostle had intended to come directly from Ephesus to Corinth in order that he might thus be able to bring the Corinthians twice the joy of seeing him; but when he perceived that it would not be a joy for them to see him, but his coming would rather bring them sorrow, he changed his plan and

"no longer came to Corinth," but departed into Macedonia. This is the common and natural meaning of the word, and is excellently expressed in the rendering of the Revised Version: 'I forbore to come to Corinth.' The implication is not that 'he still is coming but has postponed it for a time,' nor that 'he did not come another time in addition to those he had already come'; there is no reference in the word to "another" coming either not yet executed or already past. It simply says that that intention which Paul had of coming to Corinth directly from Ephesus, he concluded not to fulfil at all, at any time. It was finally and for all time laid aside. He saw what his immediate coming to Corinth involved, and in 'order to spare the Corinthians, he no longer came to Corinth,' but departed another way. The question why Paul uses εἰς Κόρινθον here instead of πρὸς ὑμᾶς seems to be settled by this understanding of his purpose. It is altogether parallel to the use of εἰς Ἐφεσον in 2 Tim. iv. 12, where he means to intimate that Timothy may well leave Ephesus and bring Mark with him, since Tychicus has been sent to that city. So here Paul speaks objectively because he has the plan, not his readers, in mind.

In this understanding of the passage, it has no bearing on the controversy concerning the number of the visits to Corinth which the Apostle had made before writing the letter. It only denies that he executed the first visit which he had planned when he was wishing to bring them a "second joy" (vers. 15, 16).

A result somewhat similar is reached when we read the first verse of the second chapter in its vital connection with the context. As a mere matter of fact, i. 23-ii. 4 form a very closely knit paragraph. We have seen how οὐκέτι looks back to vers. 15, 16; the χαρὰς of i. 24 takes up again the χαράν of ver. 15 (for assuredly this is the right reading there), while, as the δὲ advises us, ii. 1 is only the other side of the matter, and its λύπη is the opposite of this χαρὰς, and its πάλιν must be explained with reference to the plan of 15, 16. It is important to observe that the prefixed τὸ in ii. 1 binds the whole of the last half of the verse together as a single noun: "I judged this for myself, namely the-not-coming-back-to-you-in-sorrow." The order of words in this composite noun was determined not by their relation to each other, but by their closer or more distant relation to ἐλθεῖν and by their relative emphasis. The strongest emphasis falls on the μὴ πάλιν, but not as a qualification of ἐν λύπῃ, but of ἐλθεῖν. The πάλιν can best be rendered by the simple word 'back,' and what the Apostle says is not that he will not 'come back' to them, but that he is determined not to have his coming back in sorrow. In this there is

no implication that the former coming was in sorrow: there is no reference to the character of the former coming at all. There is simply an energetic declaration that he had intended to come to them in order to bring joy, and he had not come because he would not consent to have 'his coming back to them in sorrow.' The whole implication as to character is exhausted in the intention for the coming that was planned and that was not executed just because what he purposed was to bring joy and he was determined not to bring sorrow. Just because he was a fellow-worker to their joy, he could not bring sorrow, and the whole force of λύπη is taken up in its contrast to the χαρᾶς, which again takes us back to the χαράν of i. 15.

But if, again, this be the meaning of the phrase, it has no bearing on the question as to the Apostle's previous visits to Corinth. The πάλιν would, no doubt, imply that there had been one before. For it is probably impossible to make it a repetition of the πάλιν of i. 16, as if what the Apostle was saying was that though he had planned to come to them and then come 'back,' yet to spare them he had refrained from coming, and so could not have 'a coming *back*.' But it says nothing as to how often Paul had been in Corinth, whether once or twice; and, just because we cannot infer that a previous visit was 'in sorrow,' so it offers us no ground to infer that he had been there twice.

Although it carries us somewhat beyond the limits we have set for ourselves, it is worth remarking that this fatal inadequacy to the inferences put upon them attends all the passages that are appealed to in order to prove that Paul had already twice visited Corinth. 2 Cor. xii. 1 is, to say the least of it, thoroughly ambiguous, while exegetically speaking, 2 Cor. xii. 14, and especially xiii. 1, seem freighted with an opposite implication. For it is undeniable that grammatically the words τρίτον τοῦτο are equally flexible to the two meanings, 'this is the third time that I am coming,' and 'on this third occasion I am actually coming.' And exegetically, all reason fails for the very emphatic (note the position) assertion that the next time Paul visited his Corinthian children would be the third visit he had made them; whereas the whole Epistle teems with a very important reason why he need assert that on this third occasion of his preparation to visit them, he would actually fulfil his intention,—for which we do not need to go further than the passage we have just considered, i. 15 sq. This appears to me to be the decisive consideration that determines the sense of these two passages, and, if so, then they assert that Paul's next visit would be the second, not the third. So complicated a matter cannot, however, be argued in a postscript to i. 23, and ii. 1.

Some Remarkable Greek New Testaments.

PROF. ISAAC H. HALL, PH.D.

I. *De Sabio*, 1538.

ONE of the rarest Greek New Testaments known is that printed at Venice, in 1538, by "Io. Ant. de Nicolinis de Sabio" at the expense of Melchior Sessa. An entire copy existed in the Library of the Duke of Sussex; a copy of the second volume (Epistles and Revelation) is in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, and was examined for Reuss by Eugen Scherdtlin; but no complete copy was known to Reuss. A copy having lately come into my possession, I examined it with care, and thought that its peculiarities were worth recording.

Concerning its text, Reuss is right in correcting Jac. Le Long's erroneous statement that it contains the Latin version of Erasmus. It contains the Greek only. Reuss does not venture to particularize respecting its text, but states that from Scherdtlin's papers and collection of variants he is well enough satisfied that it is conformed to the text of the Aldine edition (of 1518). Reuss accordingly classifies it, along with the Aldine edition, among the books which follow the first edition (1516) of Erasmus.

But the first thing I looked for was the interpolation at 1 John v. 7, which is not in the Aldine edition; and I found that it does exist in this of *De Sabio*. Its form is almost exactly that of the Dublin codex, and it must have come from, as it exactly copies, punctuation and all, the third edition of Erasmus. The whole passage reads as follows in *De Sabio*: ὅτι τρεῖς εἰσιν οἱ μαρτυροῦντες ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ, πατήρ, λόγος, καὶ πνεῦμα ἅγιον, καὶ οὗτοι οἱ τρεῖς ἓν εἰσι. καὶ τρεῖς εἰσιν οἱ μαρτυροῦντες ἐν τῇ γῇ, πνεῦμα, καὶ ὕδωρ καὶ αἷμα, καὶ οἱ τρεῖς εἰς τὸ ἓν εἰσιν. It is not to be inferred, however, that Reuss was not aware of this fact, for in speaking of the Gr. N. T. of Colinæus, 1534, he remarks that it was the last of the early editions to omit that interpolation.

Before going farther with the text, it is better to give a description of the book. It is a small octavo, according to the old rules, though

of about the size of a modern 24mo or 32mo; the printed page, exclusive of running titles, margins, and catch-words, being $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in dimension. Title: "ΤΗΣ ΚΑΙΝΗΣ | ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗΣ | *ἅπαντα.* | NOVI TESTAMENTI | OMNIA. | [Vignette, a sitting cat, with a mouse in its mouth, surrounded by an ornament of fantastic leaf-and-scroll work.] | VENETIIS." The first line is in the large ornamental Greek capitals so often seen in books printed at Venice, and is without accents. At the end of volume i. is the colophon: Venetiis per Ioan. Anto. de Ni-|colinis de Sabio. Expensis vero Dñi Melchioris Seffę. Anno | Dñi M D XXXVIII." At the end of volume ii. is the "Registrum" (containing *ab.* A to &., AA to PP, and [for vol. ii.] A to &., with *abc def.*, and the remark "*Omnes quaterniones*"), followed by the colophon in Greek and Latin, as follows: "Ἐν ἐνεταίῳς πόνῳ μὲν καὶ δεξιότητι | τοῦ ἰωάννου ἀντωνίου τοῦ σαβίου, | ἀναλώμασι δὲ τοῦ Μελχί|ρος τοῦ σέσσου ἔται χλίο|στῷ ὁγδόῳ. | *Venetijs per Io. Ant. de Nicolinis de | Sabio. Sumptu uero et requisitione Dñi | Melchioris Sefsę. Anno Domini. | M D XXXVIII.*" Another leaf, at the end, contains the same emblem that occurs on the title page.

The contents are as follows: Τοῦ ἐν ἀγίοις πατρὸς ἡμῶν ἰωάννου ἀρχιεπισκόπου κωνσταντινουπόλεως τοῦ χρυσοστόμου ὑπόμνημα εἰς τὸν ἅγιον Ματθαῖον τὸν εὐαγγελιστὴν, occupying 29 pages; followed by the Life of St. Matthew the Evangelist according to Sophronius, the "*Hypothesis*" of the Gospel according to Matthew, the table of the κεφάλαια of Matthew, and four hexameter lines descriptive of Matthew's Gospel; the whole finishing leaf Aa 1111, the pages thus far being not numbered. Then commence the numbered pages, running from the beginning of Matthew's Gospel to the end of vol. i., which occurs on p. 616. Matthew's Gospel occupies pages 1-116. The modern chapters are noted in the margin, and also in the running title at the top; Scripture references (which are wanting in the Aldine) occur frequently in the outer margin, wholly in Greek, and referring to the chapter only (verses were not then invented for the N. T.). The old subdivisions of the chapters, marked by the letters A, B, C, &c., do not occur. On p. 127 is the Life of Mark the Evangelist from the Synopsis by Dorotheus martyr and bishop of the Tyrians; on p. 128 the "*Hypothesis*" of the Gospel of Mark; on pp. 129-132, the table of κεφάλαια and 6 hexameter lines descriptive of Mark's Gospel; pp. 133-212, Gospel of Mark. Page 213, Life of Luke, from the Synopsis of Dorotheus; pp. 214, 215, "*Hypothesis*"; pp. 215-225, table of κεφάλαια, and 5 hexameter lines; pp. 223-361,

Luke's Gospel. Pages 362-369, Life, "*Hypothesis*," κεφάλαια, and 3 hexameter lines, respecting John and his Gospel; pp. 370-470, John's Gospel. Pages 471-481, ἐκθεσις of the κεφάλαια of the Acts, with a statement that all the κεφάλαια [thus far] amount to 40, and those that follow, 48; pp. 482-616, Book of Acts, and Colophon. After vol. i. follow two blank leaves, and then begins the "*Hypothesis*" of the Epistle to the Romans, on pp. 2-5 of vol. ii.; followed, on pp. 6-9, by the table of κεφάλαια. All the other books have their "*Hypothesis*" and table of κεφάλαια (except the third Epistle of John, which lacks the table only, and the Revelation, which has no accompanying matter); and it will be enough to state on which page each book ends, as follows: Romans, p. 57; 1 Corinthians, p. 109; 2 Corinthians, p. 145; Galatians, p. 163; Ephesians, p. 183; Philip-pians, p. 198; Colossians, p. 213; 1 Thessalonians, p. 227; 2 Thes-salonians, p. 236; 1 Timothy, p. 253; 2 Timothy, p. 266; Titus, p. 278; Hebrews, p. 322; James, p. 338; 1 Peter, p. 355; 2 Peter, p. 366; 1 John, p. 385; 2 John, p. 389; 3 John, p. 391; Jude, p. 398; Revelation, p. 465. There follow the ἀποδημῖαι of Paul, pp. 466-474; the Martyrdom of Paul, p. 475; and the next page bears the colophon. One blank leaf separates the colophon from the leaf whose second page bears the emblem. The accessory matter, it will be observed, is nearly identical with that of many of the older printed Greek Testaments, especially the folios.

There is no numbering of volumes, and no separate title-page to vol. ii. The first two words of the title to the "*Hypothesis*" to the Romans are in the ornamental Venetian Greek capitals already mentioned. The several books commence with ornamental initials.

With regard to the page numberings, the following errors appear. In vol. i., in the numbering of p. 146 the 4 is upside down; 170 is misnumbered 140; 227 is 257, 257 is 157, 277 is 177, 289 is 189, 294 is 298, 295 is 299; after which the numbers all continue 4 too many, with the following slips in the new (faulty) numbering: 359 is misnumbered 358, 371 is 331, (433 seems to be 413, but the impression is bad, and the reading uncertain); pages 498 and 499 change places entirely, by a mistake in the make-up of the forms, each being correctly numbered; 533 is misnumbered 534, 535 is 536 (after which comes the right 536), in 549 the 4 is upside down, 556 is misnumbered 546. In vol. ii., 37 is misnumbered 57, 133 is 113, 212 is 112, 262 is 162, 352 is 353 (followed by the right 353). Several numbers are put upon the wrong corner of the page, but it is hardly worth while to specify the places.

Misprints in chapter headings and numbers of the running titles are as follows (keeping here the numbers of the pages as they actually occur in the volume): vol. i., p. 25, vii for viii (side margin); at top, p. 28, vii for viii; p. 38, xi for x; p. 90, xviii for xxii; pp. 118, 120, xxvi for xxvii.; p. 184, vii for xi; p. 198, xiii for xiiii; p. 200, vii for xiiii; p. 258, vi for vii; p. 374, ii for i; p. 376, iii for ii; p. 380, iii for iii; p. 396, v for vi; p. 454, xii for xviii; (pages 498 and 499 exchange places;) p. 550, xλ for xv; p. 601 (side margin), xxvi for xxvi. Vol. ii., p. 18, top, iii for iii; p. 46, xii for xiii; p. 141, omits i; p. 192, side marg., iii. turned wrong side up; p. 168, top, omits i; 258, ii for i; 264, 266, iii for iii; p. 288, omits ii; p. 348, ii for iii; p. 426, omits xi; p. 427 wrongly adds xi (also, the numbers 426, 427, are in the wrong corners at the top). Now and then there is a misprint in the running title, as Δευτέρα for Πρώτη (πρὸς τοὺς Κορινθίους), vol. ii., p. 110; but such cases are scarcely worth recording.

Concerning the characteristic Aldine readings, where that edition departs from both the Complutensian and Erasmus I., I observe that in Matthew xxi. 7, De Sabio follows neither the Complutensian ἐπεκάθισεν nor the Aldine ἐκάθισαν, but has ἐπεκάθισαν, as Erasmus III. (1522). In Luke xxii. 12, De Sabio has the Erasmusian ἀνώγειον, instead of the Aldine ἀνώγειον [sic]. In 2 Peter i. 1, it has Συμεών, not following the Aldine Συμὼν. In Revelation xviii. 7 it reads τοσοῦτον κεράσατε αὐτῇ βασανισμὸν καὶ πένθος, unlike the Aldine, which has δότε for κεράσατε; but following nearly Eras. I., with a touch of the Complutensian. In Matthew xxvii. 33, it has ὁ ἐστι for the Aldine ὅς ἐστι. In the remaining two of the seven places given by Reuss as characteristic and original with the Aldine, De Sabio follows it. (They are 1 Pet. iii. 21, and 1 Tim. v. 21.)

Next, respecting the ten Complutensian readings which Reuss observed in the Aldine. The case with De Sabio is as follows. Acts xxi. 3, it has ἀναφανέντες, with the Complutensian and Aldine, as against the Erasmusian ἀναφάναντες. In 1 Timothy iv. 1, it has the Erasmusian πνεύμασι πλάνοις, against the Complutensian and Aldine πν. πλάνης. Apoc. x. 2, it has the Erasmusian βιβλαρίδιον, against the Complutensian and Aldine βιβλιδάριον. Colossians i. 2, it has the Erasmusian κολασσαῖς, against the Complutensian and Aldine κολοσσαῖς. In 2 Corinthians iv. 4, it omits τοῦ ἀοράτου with Erasmus, against Complutensian and Aldine. Hebrews vii. 13, it has the Erasmusian προσέστηκε, against the Complutensian and Aldine προσέσχηκε. James iv. 6, with Erasmus it omits the whole verse, from and including διὸ λέγει to the end, against Complutensian and Aldine that insert it.

In 1 Thessalonians ii. 8, it has the Complutensian and Aldine *ἰμειρόμενοι* against the Erasmian *ὁμειρόμενοι*. In 1 Corinthians xii. 2, it has *οἴδατε ὅτι ὅτε* with the Complutensian and Aldine against Erasmus, who omits *ὅτε*. In Apoc. viii. 9, it has *τῶν ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ*, with the Complutensian and Aldine, against Erasmus, who omits the words. However, the last two cases apply to the *first* edition of Erasmus (1516), for the text was emended in those places in his later editions. Thus it appears that in *six* of these places De Sabio follows Erasmus, and in four the Complutensian and Aldine. But two of the four should be excluded, for the reason just mentioned.

The matter thus far shows that the De Sabio edition discloses some consultation of the Aldine, but by no means enough to make it conformed to it in text.

But a more thorough examination than this is demanded; and in that line we will for the present follow Reuss in his select test variants. Taking first the 39 places of Reuss in which are readings peculiar to the Complutensian, but different alike from the Erasmian, Stephanic, and Plantin editions, we find that De Sabio agrees with the Erasmian readings in all but *five*; and in these five he agrees with the Complutensian. In order to show whether these agreements with the Complutensian are by accident or design, we will take them up as they occur. The first is Reuss' No. 4, Luke viii. 15, where the difference from the Erasmian consists in adding, at the end of the verse, *ταῦτα λέγων ἔφωnei, ὁ ἔχων ὅτα ἀκούειν ἀκούέτω*. (De Sabio misprints the last word, by putting the accent on the antepenult.) The second is Reuss' No. 5, Luke ix. 23, where De Sabio, with the Complutensian, omits the words *καθ' ἡμέραν*. The third is Reuss' No. 8, where De Sabio and Complutensian read *ἰησοῦν*, but Erasmus *ἰησοῦ*. The fourth is Reuss' No. 17, Matthew xii. 6, where De Sabio and Complutensian read *μεῖζον*, but Erasmus *μείζων*. The fifth is Reuss' No. 25, Acts ii. 31, where De Sabio and Complutensian read *ἐγκατελείφθη*, but Erasmus *ἐγκατελήφθη*.

Now of these five, the first could not be accidental, nor hardly the second and third. The fourth and fifth *might* be accidental, but considering them along with the others, it seems scarcely probable, or even possible, that any of them — either the group of the last two, or the group of the second and third — could be accidental. It seems as if De Sabio must have had the Complutensian at hand. Add to this the fact that Reuss' No. 21, Luke xxii. 12, is also a place where the Aldine departs from the Erasmian, but De Sabio follows it, and the argument gathers force that De Sabio did not slavishly follow the Aldine.

In Reuss' "Classis Secunda," comprising Nos. 40-43, in which the first recension of Robert Stephen (1546) follows the Complutensian, but the Plantin editions do not, De Sabio follows Erasmus throughout, like the Aldine; and this class throws no light on the subject while considered alone by itself.

In the "Classis Tertia," of readings common to each Stephanic recension and the Complutensian, but not followed by the Plantin editions, consisting of only one number, 44, Luke x. 22, De Sabio agrees with the Complutensian against Erasmus, by adding, at the beginning of the verse, the words *καὶ στραφεὶς πρὸς τοὺς μαθητὰς εἶπε*. This also shows Complutensian influence.

In the Fourth Class of Reuss, comprising Nos. 45-71, those in which the first edition of R. Stephen, with the Plantin, agrees with the Complutensian, De Sabio agrees with the Erasmian in all but seven. The eight are as follows: No. 46, Mark xi. 1, *βηθσαγή*, Compl., against Eras. *βηθφαγή*; No. 49, John viii. 6, *add. μὴ προσποιούμενος*, with Compl., against Eras., which *omits*; No. 53, Luke v. 19, *πῶς*, a peculiar reading, against Compl. *ποίας* and Eras. *διὰ ποίας*; No. 57, John ii. 17, *καταφάγεται*, Compl., against Eras. *κατέφαγε*; No. 59, Acts xxi. 3, *ἀναφανέντες*, Compl., against Eras. *ἀναφάναντες*; No. 63, Mark i. 16, *add. αὐτοῦ τοῦ σίμωνος*, Compl., against Eras., who *omits*; No. 71, Matt. xxvii. 41, *add. καὶ φαρισαίων*, against Eras., who *omits*. These differences again cannot be the result of accident, though one of them, No. 59, is also an Aldine reading. In all the others the Aldine follows the Erasmian.

In the Fifth Class of Reuss, in which the Plantin editions follow the Compl., while the Stephanic do not, comprising Nos. 72-256 (or 185 places), De Sabio follows Erasmus in all but the following places: In No. 84, Luke xxii. 47, it follows the Compl. in inserting *τοῦτο γὰρ σημεῖον δεδώκει αὐτοῖς, ὃν ἂν φιλήσω αὐτός ἐστιν*, which Erasmus omits; in No. 103, Romans vii. 4, it *adds* *ἀνδρὶ*, with Compl., against Eras., who omits it; (in No. 118, 1 Tim. iv. 1, it agrees with Eras. against Compl. and Aldine; in No. 130, 2 Peter i. 1, it agrees with Eras., while the Aldine is different;) in No. 164, Luke xiv. 15, it reads *ἄριστον*, with the Compl., while Eras. and Ald. have *ἄρτον*; (in No. 176, 1 Peter iii. 20, it has the *later* Erasmian, *ἅπαξ ἐξεδέχαστο*, against the Complutensian and Aldine;) in No. 194, Matthew ix. 18, it has *ἄρχων τις ἐλθὼν*, a seeming modification of Compl. and Eras., for Compl. has *εἷς*, while Eras. has nothing, in place of *τις*; in No. 220, Matt. xxiii. 25, it has the Compl. *ἀδικίας*, against the Eras. *ἀκρασίας*; (in No. 226, Matt. xxii. 13, it agrees mainly with Eras., but

has ἀρατε αὐτὸν καὶ, with Compl., Colinæus, and R. Stephen — a mixed reading; in No. 231, Rev. xx. 5, it follows Erasmus, but has ἀνέζησαν for ἐζησαν;) in No. 234, Matt. xxv. 29, it has καὶ ὁ δοκεῖ ἔχει [*sic*], which is probably intended to follow the Compl. (which has ἔχειν for ἔχει), against the Erasmian καὶ ὁ ἔχει, but as the reading is, it is a senseless conflate (*unless* it is a misprint). These variations from Erasmus could not possibly have been the result of accident, but must have arisen from a use of the Complutensian.

The Sixth Class of Reuss comprises numbers 257–261, and includes those places in which both the Stephanic and the Plantin editions agree with the Complutensian. In two of these De Sabio agrees with the Complutensian, and in three with Erasmus. The two Complutensian agreements are: No. 257, John xviii. 20, πάντοτε οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι, against Erasmus' πάντες οἱ Ἰουδ.; No. 260, Heb. ix. 1, adding σκηνῇ, with Compl., while Eras. omits it. These again could not be accidental.

The Seventh Class of Reuss, Nos. 262, 263, is that where the earlier, but not the later, Steph. differs from Compl. and Plantin. In the first of these, Acts xii. 25, De Sabio agrees with the Complutensian, reading σαῦλος, against the Eras. παῦλος. In the other he agrees with Eras.

The Eighth Class of Reuss includes those places in which all the heads of the ancient families (Steph., Plant.) agree with the Compl. against Eras. This class comprises Nos. 264–305, and is more instructive on examination than it can be in the space here given to it. However, of the 43 places, De Sabio sides with the Compl. in 13, and with Eras. in the rest. (One of the places, No. 264, corrects μετριθίσεται το μετρηθήσεται, thus giving a reading that appears in the edition of Bebelius, Basle, 1524; but this was probably intended merely to follow Erasmus, and is no more than the iotacism of compositors introduces in many places.) In two of them, No. 271, Heb. vii. 13, No. 297, Jas. iv. 6, De Sabio sides with Erasmus against the Aldine. The agreements with the Compl. are as follows: No. 265, Matt. xviii. 29, adds εἰς τὰς πόδας αὐτοῦ, which Eras. omits; No. 267, John vi. 27, adds τὴν βρώσιν *secund.*, which Eras. omits; No. 278, Mark i. 16, ἀμφίβληστρον, for Eras. ἀμφίβληστρα; No. 280, Luke xi. 33, φέγγος, for Eras. φῶς; No. 283, John xxi. 15, 16, 17, ἰῶνα, for Eras. ἰωαννά; No. 290, John viii. 9, agreeing with Compl. so far as to add ἐξήρχοντο . . . ἐσχάτων (which Eras. omits), but agreeing with Eras. so far as to omit καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς συνειδήσεως ἐλεγχόμενοι; No. 293, Matt. xxiii. 7, having ῥαββὶ twice, against Eras. once;

No. 294, Luke ii. 33, *ἰωσήφ*, against Eras. *ὁ πατήρ*; No. 296, 2 Cor. ix. 8, *add. πάντοτε*, which Eras. *omits*; No. 300, Matt. ix. 5, *εὐκολώτερον*, for Eras. *εὐκολώτερον*; No. 301, Matt. xxv. 24, *σκληρὸς*, for Eras. *αὐστηρὸς*; No. 302, Mark xi. 26, *add. the whole verse*, which Eras. *omits*. One of the agreements with Eras. is the more noteworthy, viz., No. 304, Acts xiii. 33, *ψαλμῷ πρώτῳ*, for which the Compl. had *ψ. δευτέρῳ*. But these agreements with the Compl. can by no means be the result of accident.

The Ninth Class of Reuss includes those differences between the Complutensian and the *first* edition of Erasmus, in which Erasmus changed the reading in his later editions. It comprises numbers 306–347. This class, on the one hand, cannot with satisfaction be treated so summarily as the others; and, on the other hand, it branches out in various conclusions to which recurrence might profitably be made farther on. But in this paragraph it will be treated as summarily as possible.

In Nos. 306–311 De Sabio follows the Complutensian, against Eras. I. (in 311 it followed the Aldine also); but in all of them it agrees with Eras. II. (1519), and Eras. III. (1522). In No. 312 it follows Eras. III., against the former Eras. and the Compl. In No. 313 it follows the Compl., against a misprint of Eras. I. and a different reading of Eras. II., III. In 314 it follows Eras. II., corrected from a misprint of Eras. I., and against the Compl. In 315 it follows the Compl. and Eras. II., against Eras. I. In 316 it follows Compl., but adds *πρὸς αὐτὸν* with Eras. II. (a mixed reading of De S.). In 317 it follows Eras. II., III., against Compl. and Eras. I. In 318, 320, it follows Compl. with Eras. III., against Eras. I. and II.; but in 319 (1 John v. 7) it follows Eras. III., after the Compl., though differently from the latter on alleged MS. authority, against Eras. I. and II. In 321 it follows Eras. III., correcting a misprint of Eras. I., II., against Compl. In 322 it follows a mixture of Gerbelius (1521) and Erasmus, resulting in a reading previously found in Bebelius (1524); but the adherence to Eras. is in Eras. I., II., while Eras. III. passes to the Aldine. In 323 it follows Eras. III. against Compl. and Eras. I., II. In 324 it follows Aldine and Eras. III., against Eras. I., II., and the different Compl. In 325 it follows Eras. I., against the others. In 326 (Apoc. viii. 13) it follows the Compl., omitting *τῶς*, however; and thus exhibiting a reading not found in Eras. till his edition IV., 1527, with which it agrees. In 327 (Apoc. xiv. 6) it follows the old conflate of Eras. I., II., III., against Compl. In 328 it follows Compl. and Eras. IV. against Eras.

I., II., III. In 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 335, 336, 338-347, it follows Eras. I., II., III., against Eras. IV. and Compl. In 334, 337, it follows Compl. and Eras. IV., against Eras. I., II., III. Plainly this class shows that something more than the Aldine was used in forming the text of De Sabio; and the fact would come out much clearer, had the readings themselves been exhibited in full.

The relations of De Sabio to the first edition of Erasmus have pretty well appeared; and incidentally also, its relations to the Aldine, since the Aldine was generally a mere copy of Eras. I., even to the misprints. But a little more examination is needed, with reference to the relation of De Sabio to Eras. II., III., IV., V., and to other early editions.

Respecting Erasmus II. (1519), the relations shown to it by De Sabio are the same as to Eras. I. except the following. In Nos. 306-312, Eras. II. agrees with the Complutensian; and therein De Sabio agrees with Eras. II. (against Eras. I., of course) in all but 312, where it leaves both to follow Eras. III. In 313 Eras. II. corrects Eras. I., but De Sabio agrees with Compl. against both. In 315, 317, De Sabio agrees with Eras. II. against Eras. I. In 316 De Sabio adds a correction from Eras. II., but otherwise agrees with Compl., against Eras. I. In 350-364 Compl. and Eras. I. agree, against Eras. II.; and of these De Sabio agrees with Compl. and Eras. I. in 350, 353, 354, 355, 361; in 351, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 362, 363, 364 agrees with Eras. II.; while in 352 it agrees with Eras. II. except in one letter (*προσεύξωμαι* for *προσεύχομαι*, Mark xiv. 22), wherein Compl., Eras. I. and II. are the same, thus giving a reading found first in Bebelius of 1534.

Respecting the edition of Nic. Gerbelius, 1521, and that of Wolf. Cephalæus, 1524, De Sabio shows no evidence of following either, but the contrary.

Respecting Eras. III. (1522), the relations shown to it by De Sabio are the same as those to Eras. II., except as follows. In 364 Eras. III. agrees with Eras. I. against Eras. II. (and against De S.). In 319 (1 John v. 7) Eras. III. introduces a new reading, which De Sabio follows. In 318, 320, Eras. III. follows the Compl. with De Sabio, against Eras. I., II. In 321 Eras. III. and De Sabio agree, against Compl., Eras. I., II. In 322 Eras. III. passes to Aldine, and De Sabio follows *in part*, resulting in a mixed reading found first in Bebelius, 1524. In 323 De Sabio follows Eras. III., against Compl. and (the different reading of) Eras. I., II. In 324 it agrees with Eras. III., after the Aldine, against Compl. (different from the rest)



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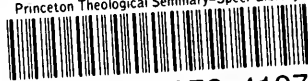
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